INFORMATION SHEET

ORDER NO. R5-2005-XXXX
WECO AEROSPACE SYSTEMS INC.
LINCOLN CITY MANUFACTURING FACILITY
GROUNDWATER TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL SYSTEM
PLACER COUNTY

Weco Aerospace Systems, Inc. (Discharger) is the current owner of the site located at 1020 Airport Road (Site). The Discharger owns and operates a business at the Site that consists of manufacturing and repairing various pieces of equipment and instruments that are used in the aerospace industry. Some of the equipment consists of electronic boards and devices that must be absolutely clean. In the past, spillage wastewater containing solvents, fuels, and acids from washing of aerospace parts at the facility drained into a cleanup room floor drain which discharged to on-site leach lines. After the Discharger was informed of groundwater contamination at the site, the floor drain was plugged and use of the leach lines was discontinued. All metalizing wastes, paint waste, and other incidental one time use/expired containers are now placed in proper containers and disposed of off-site to an appropriate disposal facility. Weco has one self-contained Safety-Kleen spray gun cleaner and one parts washing tank. Both Safety-Kleen systems are maintained and serviced by the manufacturer. On-site dry wells located along the south side of the Site are currently used for domestic wastewater disposal. An on-site domestic drinking water supply well that serves the Site buildings is located along the southern boundary of the lot.

In 2001, tetrachloroethene (PCE), 1,2-dichloroethane (1,2-DCA), chloroform and methyl- tert-butyl-ether (MTBE) were detected in a groundwater sample collected near the formerly used leach lines during an environmental assessment. No pollutants were detected in soil. The on-site domestic water supply well was then sampled and found to contain only low levels of toluene.

Between 2001 and 2002, investigations were performed to assess the vertical and lateral extent of groundwater pollution resulting in the installation of four monitoring wells to depths of approximately 60 feet. In 2002, aquifer slug tests were performed on the four monitoring wells to determine the hydraulic conductivity and transmissivity of the aquifer in which they are completed. Because there are downgradient supply wells in the area that could be impacted by dissolved pollution from the site, a request was made of the Department of Water Resources (DWR) for logs of those wells along with a log of the onsite water supply well. The wells logs provided by DWR did not include the onsite well or three nearby wells. Logs for wells located on two parcels approximately 1,500 and 2,500 feet to the southwest of the site were evaluated. Each of these wells was found to be 110 feet deep and were reported to be at no risk of impact from dissolved pollution detected at the site. In November 2002, three additional boreholes and one additional monitoring well were installed to further evaluate any potential soil pollution and confirm the direction of groundwater flow.

Regular groundwater monitoring has been conducted at each monitoring well and the on-site water supply well since 2001. Groundwater has been first encountered at depths ranging from 40 to 50 feet below ground surface and flows southwest. The primary pollutants of concern at the Site are the volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including 1,2, DCA, PCE, and the oxygenate MTBE. The highest concentrations of VOCs (1,2 DCA at 48 µg/l and PCE at 4.0 µg/l) were detected in water samples collected in October 2001 from initial investigation boreholes GP-1 and GP-2 located immediately upgradient and downgradient, respectively, of the main suspected source area, the formerly used leach lines. Additional VOCs, including chloroform, cis-1,2-dichloroethene (DCE), and trichloroethane (TCE) have historically been detected infrequently in monitoring wells at low

concentrations. The highest concentrations of all constituents of concern are currently detected in MW-3 and MW-5. MW-3 is located immediately upgradient of the on-site water supply well. The concentrations of 1,2-DCA PCE, MTBE in MW-3 and MW-5 have remained relatively stable and slightly declined since June 2002.

Water level data from monitoring wells indicated that the water table aquifer is influenced by water supply well pumping. The Discharger began evaluating and taking steps to implement protective measures to assure that the water from the on-site water supply well would be safe for domestic use. In June 2002, in coordination with the Placer County Department of Health, the Discharger placed an appropriately sized granular activated carbon filter in-line with the domestic well. Because VOCs were detected in the monitoring well (MW-3) located only 30 feet upgradient of the on-site domestic water supply well, additional pump tests were performed in 2003 to evaluate the possible use of this well as an extraction well to intercept and treat contaminated shallow groundwater to protect against impact to the supply well, as well as, an interim groundwater remedial action.

Results presented in *the Quarterly Monitoring Reports Fourth Quarter 2003, and First Quarter 2004 and Report of Pumping Test*, dated 15 April 2004, indicated that MW-3 was not suitable as an extraction well. The Discharger proposes to extract and treat impacted groundwater with granular activated carbon and discharge the treated water to land. Regional Board staff approved the *Remedial Action Plan*, including the proposed placement of an extraction well and treatment of extracted ground water, in a letter dated 20 August 2004.

The Discharger submitted a Report of Waste Discharge dated 16 March 2005. Approximately six gallons per minute of groundwater will be extracted initially from one extraction well. The Report of Waste Discharge characterizes estimated influent concentrations at less than 6 micrograms per liter (µg/l) 1,2 DCA , less than 1 µg/l PCE, less than 1 µg/l TCE, less than 1 µg/l DCE, less than 1 µg/l Chloroform, and less than 2 µg/l MTBE. Extracted groundwater will be treated with a filter unit, followed by three vessels each containing 200 pounds of liquid phase granular activated carbon, and finally to a discharge holding tank prior to being discharged to land. A HYDROTEK valve will be used to cycle the discharge from the holding tank into four areas of the property. Between each cycle of the discharge pump, the HYDROTEK valve automatically cycles to the next discharge area. Actual discharge to land will be through sprinklers. A berm will be placed around each of the four discharge areas to insure that surface runoff from the discharge areas does not occur. Treatment will achieve levels below discharge requirements for VOCs. The Discharger may be required to further evaluate the extent of VOCs in groundwater detected in groundwater and to determine what additional actions are necessary to complete the cleanup at the site after additional samples from the newest monitoring well and operation of the proposed extraction well are analyzed.